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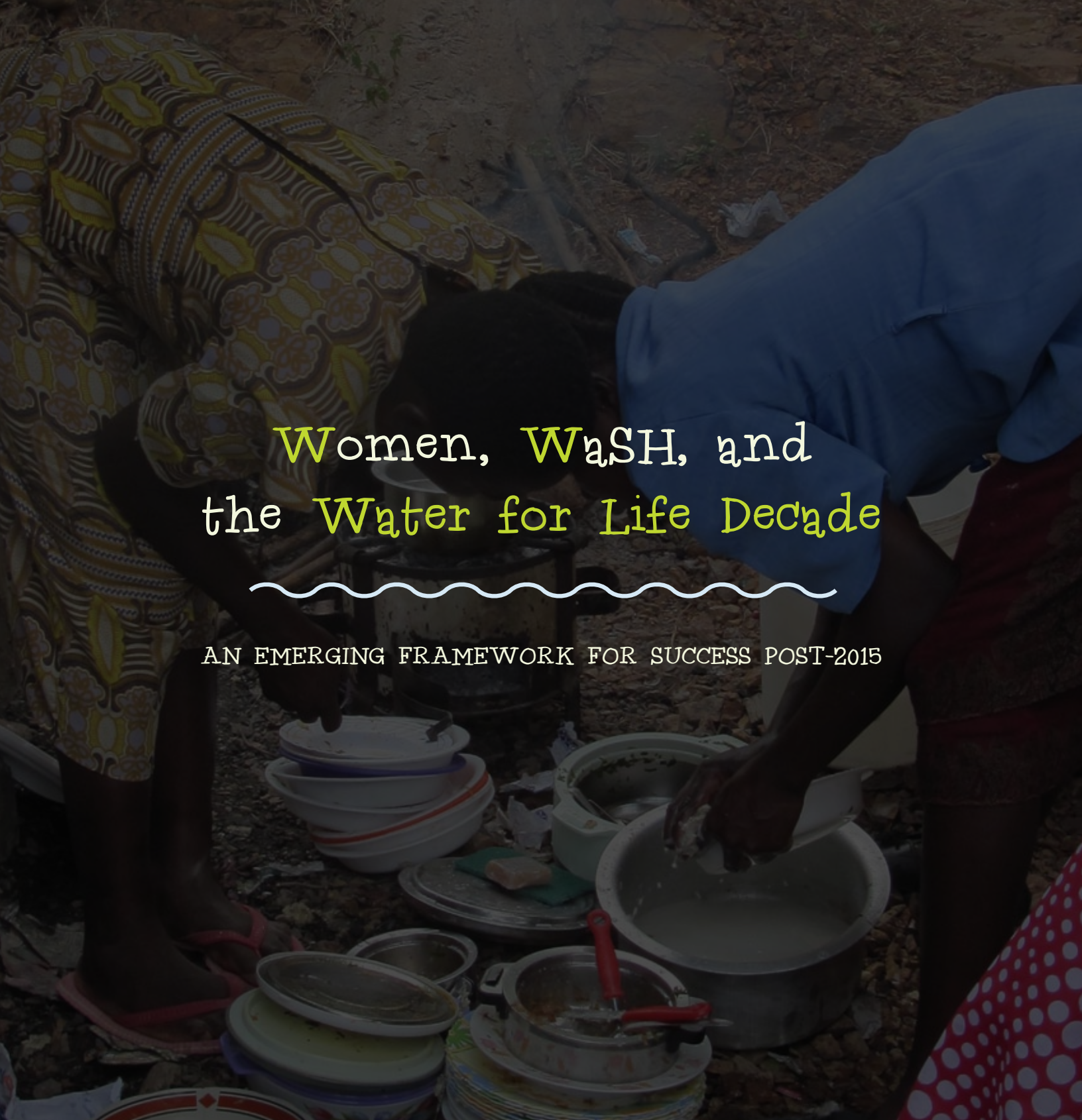
Institute for Water,
Environment and Health



WOMEN
FOR WATER
PARTNERSHIP

Women, WaSH, and the Water for Life Decade

AN EMERGING FRAMEWORK FOR SUCCESS POST-2015



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Photo Credit: Naomi Stewart, UNU-INWEH

PART ONE

Introduction

Water is the lifeblood of society, the economy, and the environment; access to potable, continuous, affordable drinking water and sanitation are key to human health and wellbeing for productive, equitable, maximised lives. With the world population continuing to grow and develop, meeting the current and future water needs for food, energy, health, sanitation, economic activity and ecosystem maintenance is one of the main challenges of our times. Even with the MDG target for drinking water reported to be met, the global statistics are dire; just under three quarters of a billion people do not have access to improved drinking water sources¹, while almost two billion people do not have access to water of sufficient drinking quality². Moreover, the MDG target for sanitation is unlikely to be achieved, with 2.5 billion people lacking access to basic sanitation and over one billion people still defecating in the open.³

Women and girls are more affected than most men and boys by issues of water quantity and quality and access to toilets. From childbirth to education to domestic responsibilities to dignity and safety, access to water, potable water and sanitation, and the ability to properly manage personal hygiene have very

real impacts on women's lives around the world. Securing better access to water for their multiple uses, adequate sanitation, and the resources required for personal and domestic hygiene are essential for enabling women and girls to devote more time to activities such as education and income generation. For expectant mothers, access to WaSH means reduced risk of maternal mortality, preventable child deaths, and improved newborn health. For young girls, access to appropriate WaSH facilities means privacy during menstruation and increased school attendance. For all women, it reduces the risk of violence or harassment when they have to travel to fetch water, share toilets or defecate in the open and it increases women's dignity and self-esteem.⁴

Given the responsibilities and burdens which accrue to women in the absence of reliable and convenient water and sanitation access, this sector is both important for strategic empowerment of women and an appropriate sector for evaluating social capital and the importance of women's support networks at multiple scales. Through the last decades the role of women in water management has been increasingly recognised⁵ but, beyond recognition, substantial action is needed to increase their involvement and tap the full potential

1 WHO/UNICEF. 2014. Progress on drinking water and sanitation, 2014 update. Geneva, World Health Organisation. http://www.unicef.org/gambia/Progress_on_drinking_water_and_sanitation_2014_update.pdf

2 Onda K., LoBuglio J. and Bartram J. 2012. Global Access to Safe Water: Accounting for Water Quality and the Resulting Impact on MDG Progress. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 9(3):880-894; doi:10.3390/ijerph9030880

3 WHO/UNICEF. 2014. Progress on drinking water and sanitation, 2014 update. Geneva, World Health Organisation. http://www.unicef.org/gambia/Progress_on_drinking_water_and_sanitation_2014_update.pdf

4 See also: UN Women. 2014. The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Gender Equality and Sustainable Development. Chapter 6. Available at: http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/pub/2014/unwomen_surveyreport_advance_16oct.pdf

5 Bouman-Dentener A. 2015. Women as Agents of Change in Water: Reflections on Experiences from the Field. Women for Water Partnership, UN-Women and UNW-DPAC.

of women's contribution to the water and development agenda. In many societies, women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, and devote a substantial amount of labour to meeting household and other water needs. However, it is largely men who make the decisions concerning the management and development of water resources at both the local and the national level. As a consequence, domestic water supply and sanitation tend to be neglected, and women often suffer from limited access to water for productive use (e.g. irrigated agriculture), which is a key reason for the greater degree of poverty in households headed by women.

In practice, women are insufficiently participating to influence consultation and decision-making processes that determine the course of water and sanitation provision and water resource allocation at regional, district and community levels. Notwithstanding the international policy principles of social equity and gender inclusion and their translations in national policy plans and gender mainstreaming strategies, female leadership is not commonplace. The WaSH sector is both important for strategic empowerment of women and an appropriate sector for evaluating social capital and the importance of women's support networks at multiple scales.

Where women are given a voice, they are very strong advocates for the sustainable use, equitable provision and the importance of good quality water associated with sanitation and hygiene practices. Evidence shows that meaningful involvement of women in water resources development, management and use can lead to the design of effective new solutions to water problems, help governments avoid poor investments and expensive mistakes, make projects more sustainable, ensure that infrastructure development yields the maximum social and economic returns, and further development goals.⁶ Furthermore, being rooted in society, women's civil society organisations, when properly empowered and facilitated, have the potential to engage their communities and create the commitment and local ownership that is needed to develop and upscale successful community interventions.

“Effective management and provisioning of drinking water and sanitation are the most critical ingredients for sustainability and development.”

— Water in the World
We Want, 2015

Schuster-Wallace C.J. and Sandford R. 2015. Water in the World We Want - Catalysing National Water-related Sustainable Development. United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health and United Nations Office for Sustainable Development <http://inweh.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Water-in-the-World-We-Want.pdf>

⁶ GWP-TEC Policy Brief 3: Gender mainstreaming: an essential component of sustainable water management, page 2



Photo Credit: Dr. Corinne Schuster-Wallace, UNU-INWEH

PART TWO

Learning from the Women for Water Partnership in the Water for Life Decade

Solutions exist that are, in principle, both affordable and appropriate for many situations around the world. What is missing is an understanding of what works in practice — when, where and why — and, perhaps more importantly, the what, where, and why potentially viable solutions do not work. **Much of this understanding is linked to how technologies become accepted by communities and what behaviour change and decision-making processes are involved.** This knowledge is critical for scale up practices and can be described as the “evidence for change”.

Having insight into what makes projects successful and how the social capital of women’s organisations contributes to the sustainability of local project outcomes is most relevant in the context of the current Sustainable Development Goals and post-2015 discussions. The framework and recommendations herein are based on data collected from member organisations of the Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) through a collaborative partnership between the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU INWEH) and WfWP. Specifically, UNU INWEH undertook a three part analysis of the WfWP (Appendix I) in order to increase our understanding of the following:

- » The benefits of a supporting network at different scales;
- » The existing potential and capacity of the network, its member organisations and its individuals;
- » The specific role of women’s social networks in achieving universal access, sustainable water management and water efficiency; and,
- » The contributions of WfWP organisations to the Water for Life Decade and the needs for improvement and support moving beyond 2015.

The following section — A Support Network for Action — synthesises the findings of this analysis and provides the foundation for a way forward post-2015. The synthesis results from WfWP member experiences at the global level (network member organisations) i.e. the benefits of “Strength in Numbers”, the national level (individual women working for WfWP member organisations) i.e. “Empowering Women as Agents of Change”, and the local level (WaSH projects implemented on the ground) i.e. “A Local Framework for Success”. Participating organisations are listed in Appendix II.

WfWP is a global strategic alliance of local, national and interna-

Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) Vision:

“A water secure world in which women can exercise their full potential to achieve sustainable and equitable development.”

tional women's organisations and networks working on the broad water-gender-sustainable development nexus. The Partnership has been active for more than a decade, networking organisations and communities, giving women a voice in global agenda setting, building capacity, improving access to water for sustainable livelihoods, increasing sanitation services, and empowering women's groups at local, regional and international scales. As a network with 26 member organisations across 100 countries, WfWP represents a rich collective experience in WaSH lessons and opportunities, particularly as they pertain to the role of women in community WaSH development initiatives, national policy and advocacy, and international strategic planning, co-operation and processes.

While women are assigned a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water (Dublin Principle 3⁷) and the UN Water for Life Decade 2005 – 2015 calls for the participation of women in water related development efforts (resolution

58/217⁸), the role and added value of women have not been systematically assessed. Existing data are scattered and to a large extent anecdotal. The goal of this paper is to learn from the collective experiences of the WfWP members by systematically analysing their approaches and results, bringing this back into learning opportunities for the network and other stakeholders, and developing a framework for success for women's engagement in sustainable community WaSH.

7 United Nations. 1992. The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development. Dublin, Ireland. <http://www.un-documents.net/h2o-dub.htm>

8 United Nations. 2003. UNGA Resolution 58/217: International Decade for Action "Water for Life" 2005-2015 A/RES/58/217. (December) <http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/58/217&lang=E>

“

In the Water for Life Decade
(2005-2015) WfWP member
organisations were active
in nearly 100 countries
worldwide, completed at least
152 projects, served almost
2 million beneficiaries
from an investment of just
over \$4.7 million.”



Photo Credit: Andrew Dansie

PART THREE

A Support Network for Action: Lessons from WfWP

Women's collective action, networks and associations are important to sustain social life. Across the world, and in different socio-economic settings, women join forces in organisations or informal groupings to face challenges regarding health and nutrition, income generation, caregiving and service provision, or in response to disasters, conflict situations or threats to the environment. Female solidarity around common concerns also transforms women into public citizens and community leaders negotiating their community concerns with local leadership and even state and national governments.⁹

Engagement of local people is essential to finding sustainable solutions and increasing the probability of sustainable change.¹⁰ This engagement utilises social capital — the engine for social change¹¹. The involvement of women in particular has been demonstrated to improve the success of project outcomes.¹² This is likely due, at least in part, to differences between the

social capital of women and men. In general, the social capital of women is based close to home — in the locality rather than in the public world of work; involves exchange of time and skills rather than money; includes a significant proportion of voluntary and caring work; involves affective or ethical issues and a degree of altruism; and, can bridge across community divisions¹³. This distinctive combination of characteristics can make women's organisations well suited to tackling social needs that other organisations ignore or cannot easily reach. At the same time, it may also account for the fact that women's organisations find themselves struggling for public acknowledgement and resources.

Women have long been identified as agents of change.

They have a strong tradition of building social networks that are organised at local, national and international levels and in a diversity of peer groups ranging from professional background, religious or political affiliation, ethnicity or nationality, to thematic interest groups. In the Women for Water Partnership, this social capital is committed to collective action on the water-gender-sustainable development interface.

9 Molineux M. 2005. Understanding Women's Social Capital. In: Global Exchange Forum Report. <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/1017.pdf>

10 Schuster-Wallace C.J., Grover V.I., Adeel Z., Confalonieri U. and Elliott S. 2008. Safe Water as the Key to Global Health. United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health http://inweb.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/SafeWaterWeb_version.pdf

11 Coleman J.S. 1988. Social capital in the creation of human capital. Am. J. Sociology. 94:S95-S120

12 Chattopadhyay R. and Duflo E. 2004. Women As Policy Makers: Evidence from a randomized policy experiment in India. Econometrica. 72(5):1409-1443

13 Molineux M. 2005. Understanding Women's Social Capital. In: Global Exchange Forum Report. <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/1017.pdf>

“Social capital refers to the institutions, relationships, and norms [behaviours] that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions. Increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society — it is the glue that holds them together.”

— The World Bank

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/EXTSOCIALCAPITAL/0,,contentMDK:20185164~menuPK:418217~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:401015,00>

Many women around the world do not have a voice and this silence is exacerbated by patriarchal societies, poverty, stigma, disabilities and status. Thus, in order to realise the potential of women as change agents, they need to be supported in policy, practice and research at local, national and global scales. WfWP has established itself as a key supporting network in all of these aspects. Global networks are important for bridging local level realities with global agenda setting, ensuring that national policies better reflect women's needs, ensuring the effective involvement of women in implementation, and capacitating individual women to become leaders in their communities and countries. Moreover, belonging to a strong global entity can afford protection, particularly to small, local grassroots organisations who, without support of a larger network, could risk losing their voice to governments or larger NGOs (co-option and exploitation¹⁴).

14 Molineux M. 2005. Understanding Women's Social Capital. In: Global Exchange Forum Report. <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/1017.pdf>



Photo Credit: Sarah Dickin, UNU-INWEH

LESSONS FROM WfWP 1.

Strength in Numbers: The Global Network

At the global level, networks are important to build solidarity; to share and build broader support for common values and goals. WfWP members reported opportunities for co-learning, creating common messages, to connect with other organisations within the water-gender-sustainable development field, and to provide mutual support and guidance. Through the WfWP, individuals believe that their organisation can find a certain level of professionalism and range of expertise across multiple sectors addressing water related issues. A relationship with WfWP provides a forum for meeting new organisations and enhancing the profile and capacities (e.g., knowledge, funding, and access to expertise) of an individual organisation. This is seen, in part, by the engagement between member organisations within the WfWP (Figure 1).

Global networks are essential to “Speed up the Solution”; they are knowledge hubs to share challenges and opportunities, and build upon other experiences to accelerate implementation of sustainable solutions. In particular, connecting and linking with other WfWP members is important for developing joint initiatives, increasing the chance of addressing issues collectively and achieving long-term sustainable development. Linking results and sharing information and experiences are seen to “speed up the solution to the problem” through iden-

“WfWP provides
the missing link to
connect women
internationally.”

tification of best practices. As can be seen from Figure 2, these experiences are shaped from many different perspectives and provide a richer knowledgebase from which to share solutions. For organisations within the same geographical location it gives more possibilities to meet and develop relationships, to jointly monitor trends and explore possibilities for future work/research opportunities. However, lack of funds are sometimes a limitation in certain geographical areas, especially where WaSH issues are not on the regional political agenda. Another problem is that multiple linkages can result in longer decision-making and preparation processes.

Membership in a global network gives local and national organisations a voice for collective lobbying, advocating, and influencing policies on a global stage that would otherwise never hear them. Organisations have recognised the support

WfWP provides to participate in international forums and high level discussion and advocacy, and connect with international experts and organisations while increasing their organisation's visibility and recognition. While not the only resources made available, financial resources through the WfWP for participation in international fora were highlighted due to the difficulties in securing funds for this type of activity individually. In particular, it has been indicated that since joining the WfWP, opportunities to increase professional capacity on decision making and implementing practical solutions within geographical areas have been afforded. People believe that joining forces creates a platform for women's voices to be heard and for global collective lobbying, advocating, and influencing policies. Moreover, organisations look to translate that voice into replicating projects, initiating collaborative projects across countries, and balancing local, regional and international activities.

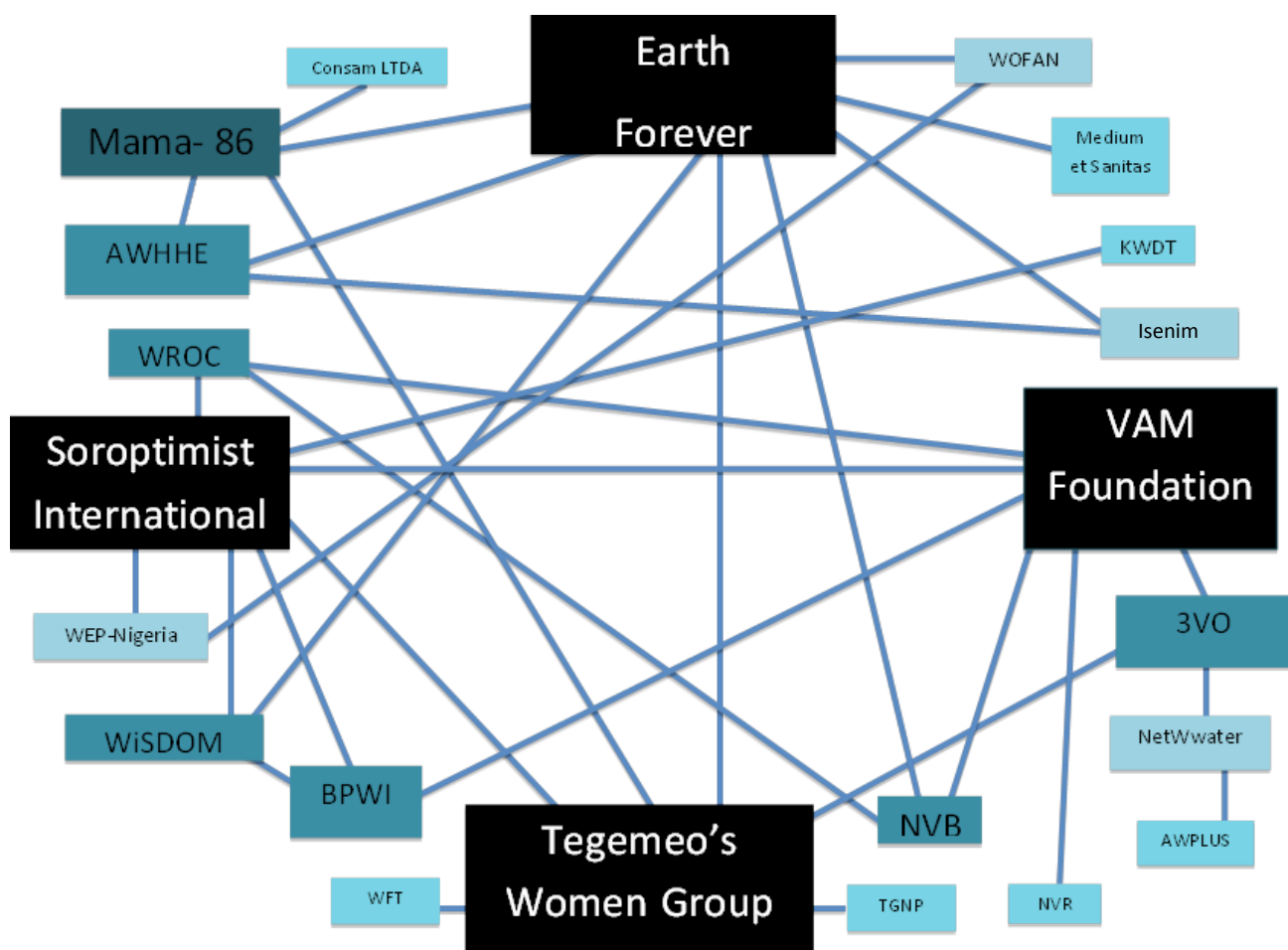


Figure 1: WfWP – building a network of networked organisations

In establishing partnerships and networks, organisations seek support in fundraising, capacity development, solidarity and co-operation, and knowledge exchange. Moreover, benefits of collaboration and networking, mutual support, and access to diverse expertise and skills are sought as part of the membership package. Ultimately, the relationships established and benefits accrued are seen to support scale up, scale out and sustainability. From access to local knowledge to improve member initiatives to participating in high level discussion at international forums, it is clear that organisations have strongly benefited from joining the WfWP network. Member organisations have been granted opportunities to enhance their institutional capacity and knowledge on water, sanitation and hygiene related issues, project development, and project management, and see significant value in being part of a larger organisational structure (Figure 1).

“More partners means more brains that can be picked for ideas for the solving of problems that the member organisations encounter.”

Main Areas of Work/Interest

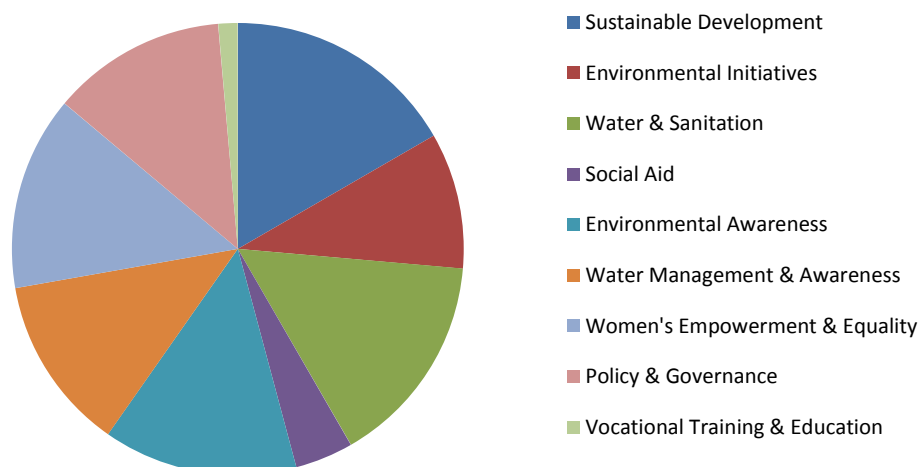


Figure 2: Areas of emphasis for WfWP member organisations



Photo Credit: Dr. Richard Thomas

LESSONS FROM WfWP 2.

Empowering Women as Agents of Change: People in WfWP

Individuals in regional, national and local organisations which are members of a larger global network reap personal and professional benefits. Many women whose activities as part of an organisation have become part of the WfWP took on an expanded role, both in scope and scale. Women have been exposed to training others, providing advice, mentoring, transferring knowledge and skills, and attending and/or presenting at international conferences and high level meetings. These emerging women leaders share their new-found knowledge and skills with their peers and the organisations that they work for. In this manner, the gains of the individual become gains for the collective and are critical for building social capital at different levels.

Enhanced personal knowledge and broadened horizons provide critical professional development for individuals in these networks. Not only are individuals exposed to training opportunities, they are able to expand their knowledge base through interactions with others. These interactions occur across different sectors, expanding knowledge of policy, social, and technical fields. When individuals are called upon to act on behalf of their organisation within the network, particularly for the purpose of raising the voice of women and bringing women's critical issues to the attention of global decision makers, they can be pulled out of their comfort zones and/or learn new skills.

For example, to be exposed to, or make a presentation at, an international conference or high level meeting; for many, this would be an otherwise unattainable personal opportunity. These personal experiences and growth opportunities are supported within the network through both financial and moral support. In turn, in the case of the WfWP, this fosters the desire to help more women, especially those in rural communities, to ensure that their voice is heard and that they have the capacity to be equally involved in decisions regarding water.

Support for personal growth is a key ingredient in empowerment of individuals, inspiring people to aspire. Professional development and network expansion rides on the back of strengthening personal relationships, communicating with and learning from others. Benefits of these personal relationships include an enhanced realisation of personal capacity and knowledge, and increased confidence in personal abilities. These further lead to changes in aspirations and incentives for increased productivity. In the case of WfWP, these aspirations include helping communities build capacity to deal with environmental issues, gaining personal skills, for example in project management, and the desire to seek personal capacity development opportunities.

“

Financial support from WfWP provides the opportunity to “exchange experiences, exchange problems, exchange needs and discuss options to solve and improve our work at the local levels through support of the network”

Makes you wiser and sometimes more cautious, but sometimes more stronger about what you feel.

WfWP network pushed me to talk in public, exchange experiences with people I didn't know before and have **Courage** to sustain my opinion.

It gives me exposure and other ideas, opportunities to share my experiences. Sharing that knowledge empowers you, gaining the knowledge empowers you.

Diversity of approaches, diversity of tools, diversity of knowledge, many things exchanged which is very important to me.

Every time we achieve something I am inspired.

”



Photo Credit: Andrew Dansie

LESSONS FROM WfWP 3.

A Local Framework for Success: Learning from the Ground-up

Community WaSH initiatives demonstrate the impact of the WfWP members in improving local water, sanitation and hygiene conditions and provide lessons and opportunities to help WfWP members and others be successful in community projects. Thirty-five in-depth local level surveys were conducted through fourteen WfWP organisations from twelve countries (Appendix III). The surveys captured information on local projects that have been undertaken since 2005 (the start of the Water for Life Decade). They represent several implementation models reflecting the WfWP member organisation structure, including direct implementation (20 projects) or working through a third party (15 projects). The majority of the projects were WaSH related initiatives with a few 'water for food' and other projects (i.e., women empowerment, water governance, research). Over half of these initiatives were completed in less than two years, with a few lasting four years or longer and still ongoing. In total, these projects represent an investment of more than US\$2.4 million in projects which addressed issues including drinking water (22 projects), sanitation (19 projects), holistic WaSH (14 projects), piped water (2 projects), women's empowerment (2 projects), and water governance (1 project) .

The majority of projects in this study are funded by civil society and are relatively small, leveraging community contributions and demonstrating that small investments can bring about significant change. Most projects had budgets between \$15,000 and \$85,000. Otherwise, there were as many projects with budgets below \$15,000 as there were between \$100,000 and \$450,000. Funds were generally dispersed for infrastructure (31%), training and capacity (27%), advocacy (19%), with other expenses accounting for 23%. Funding sources for the project were provided predominately by civil society/NGO's (35 organisations), with few from political (5) and private (2) sources. Seven of the projects had multiple funders while twenty four projects were funded by a single organisation/agency/company. Community in-kind contributions were made in the form of labour (16), time (e.g. expertise, support to mobilise) (5), construction materials and tools (5), accommodation for masons (2), meeting space (2), educational materials (1), and building infrastructure (1). The amount of time organisations provided as in-kind contributions to the project ranged from 10 to 1920 hours per year with a total of over 33,500 hours for 31 projects and an average of 1080 hours per project.



Photo Credit: Caroline King

Civil society females, or male and female groups are identified as most instrumental in starting community WaSH initiatives.

While less frequent, individuals in political positions, working for an institution, such as a school, hospital or university, or another group (e.g., development agency, consulting or private company) are also partners for these types of projects. Females alone or a combination of both genders play a key role in starting these initiatives; rarely will a project be initiated solely by a male. While women are frequently the ones involved in initiating and maintaining local projects, they are not always mentioned as a specific stakeholder. This suggests that the participation of women is seen as a given, which is not surprising as the projects are through WfWP. When compared to the people who keep projects operational, there are significant similarities in the findings, indicating that women are also involved in the continued operation of local projects. The number of responses referencing NGO's remained the same, implying that these organisations are not only implementing, but continuing oversight of operation in some manner. However, water user committees and school water and sanitation clubs were added as key entities which keep projects operational implying some transition over to community ownership. It is interesting to note that, while municipal government and local council may be involved in initiating projects, they are less likely to be involved in sustaining operation.

Challenges exist and, while they can result in failure if they cannot be overcome, we must recognise them not as failures in and of themselves, but as learning experiences that strengthen organisations and will lead us to sustained and sustainable universal access.

It is clear from data collected at the local project level that similar challenges are faced even though projects are diverse in terms of scope, geographic location and cost. While most challenges identified were mirrored by solutions, it is interesting to note where solutions were not provided. This implies that some were unable to resolve or overcome challenges faced, presenting an opportunity for better knowledge and experience sharing within the network, especially for local projects. Moreover, the challenge of financing remains an issue that cannot be left to foundations and international partners, but which cannot be piecemeal or ignored either. Ultimately, many lessons can be, and have been, learned from the challenges faced, the failures which occurred, and the mechanisms proposed or implemented to overcome these challenges

STEPS TO SUCCESS FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

Project activities with identified challenges/failures and WfWP project solutions (💡 = solution)

DEVELOPING BASELINE AND DATA ANALYSIS [5 PROJECTS]

Define baseline ➡ background research (e.g. household surveys, socio-economic gender analysis, hydrogeological study) ➡ data analysis

➡ CHALLENGE: Data availability and access

- 💡 Seek multiple sources of data and information
- 💡 Engage experts

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT [24 PROJECTS]

Active involvement of government (local authorities) and organisations ➡ consultation with key stakeholders (including community members and leaders) ➡ collaboration and co-operation between different actors

➡ CHALLENGE: cultural context (e.g. paternalistic approach)

- 💡 Impartial / multi stakeholder decision-making body (contributions and beneficiaries)

➡ CHALLENGE: collaboration and co-operation between actors

- 💡 Integrated approach with multiple stakeholders and partnerships (e.g., schools, teachers, students, community, women, public-private partnerships, government)
- 💡 Engagement of international experts/technical assistance (e.g., via expert visits or internet)
- 💡 Meeting spaces to build trust
- 💡 Joint management of resources
- 💡 Transparency
- 💡 Community cooperation and collaboration to assure sustainable solutions

Collaboration with the government officials. This was not only much welcomed by the sub county officials but the process empowered water user committee members during enforcing of water management rules.

- 💡 National government to engage more closely with communities
- 💡 Ownership and success
- 💡 Importance of volunteer labour

➡ CHALLENGE: marginalised voices (e.g. lack of involvement from key group or organisation)

- 💡 Communication to relieve tensions, clarify roles, and create engagement opportunities
- 💡 Involvement of women — give women a voice

➡ FAILURE: to involve actors from start to end to ensure up-scaling and sustainability

- 💡 More time for project preparation and preliminary discussion with local communities to understand interests and priorities
- 💡 Equip stakeholders and beneficiaries with the benefits of the project and the information needed to make decisions

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENGAGEMENT [26 PROJECTS]

Mobilise communities → feasibility assessment (identify viable and alternative approaches and locations) → selection → develop model (operational, financial, short, medium and long-term sustainability) → identification of possible financing mechanisms and partners, development of materials and programmes (e.g., awareness programme, training kits, operational/maintenance instructions, demonstration sites) → transparency, accountability, and problem-solving mechanisms

⇒ CHALLENGE: engagement (e.g. getting the permits and signatures of land owners; resistance for the project; getting villagers to pay for water; getting support from male counterparts)

- 💡 Patience
- 💡 Communication of results as they are available
- 💡 Transparency
- 💡 Awareness raising (costs and benefits), especially targeting specific groups
- 💡 Introduce 'model solutions' for promoting project

⇒ FAILURE: lack of motivation and participation

- 💡 Motivating people
- 💡 Choreographing tasks
- 💡 Community members volunteer when issues are of concern to them

⇒ FAILURE: poor identification of roles and responsibilities (e.g. time constraints not allowing for sensitisation and clearly defined roles in maintenance and ownership)

- 💡 Signing of agreements with clear roles, responsibilities and ownership
- 💡 Pre-implementation advocacy campaigns

⇒ CHALLENGE: social and political (e.g. working in a conflict zone; corruption and lack of transparency within the sub-counties; project accountability because funds were administered from a distance and thus a delay of accounting)

- 💡 Permanent support from leaders
- 💡 Co-operation and collaboration between partners and decision making stakeholders at different scales
- 💡 Non-partisan approach
- 💡 Identify other clients to move away from local politics

⇒ FAILURE: inability to address grievances

- 💡 Introduce action-based programmes
- 💡 Importance of communication creating awareness and mutual understanding

⇒ CHALLENGE: project development (e.g. choosing project site; difficult to obtain data at start of project)

- 💡 Select site location based on, for example, the highest number of pupils, location of school to nearest water source etc.
- 💡 Find local partners with appropriate expertise
- 💡 Spend time on water testing, surveys and finding good hydro-geological studies
- 💡 Work with professionals in project preparation and monitoring

⇒ CHALLENGE: project implementation (e.g. getting materials and on time; lack of trust in technology and ongoing phases for the project; constant supply of water for biosand filter; increased costs in materials; working during the rainy season; short term results could not be achievable; difficulty monitoring due to remoteness and location)

- 💡 Clear project purpose and perspective
- 💡 Importance of mechanisms and leadership for quick decisions and action in emergency situations
- 💡 Maintain constant communication with partner
- 💡 Use data for evidence e.g. of safety, reliability, improvements etc.
- 💡 Share results to engage others in uptake of solution
- 💡 Increase local contribution
- 💡 Choose the right time for project (e.g. not at harvesting time)
- 💡 Build in flexible work plan and schedule
- 💡 External technical support
- 💡 Access to sufficient funds and good financial administration paved the way for project implementation and sustainability
- 💡 Monitoring (frequent) and evaluation

The cooperation of entire community can assure sustainable solutions to the problems they face. Women empowerment for a more active participation could make a considerable difference.

CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION [3 PROJECTS]

Site logistics (procure building materials, permits etc., support construction and startup of technologies) → socialisation of the project with the community/outreach activities (e.g., demonstration sites, field visits and workshops) → construction/installation of water and sanitation facilities → restoration activities (e.g., reforest riparian forest around water flows in rural area; restore river banks) → monitoring and evaluation (e.g. water quality analyses, community and environmental impacts)

- ⇒ **FAILURE: to account for local context (e.g. complete lack of water in dry season; family problems; expectation of using conventional techniques)**
 - 💡 Promote appropriate solutions and technologies
 - 💡 Involve other family members (men / spouse)
- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: technical deficiencies (e.g. limited time and space to build toilets, poor location, difficulties installing pumps and filters correctly, volume of water purified in relation to time required to purify is quite little compared to the amount needed in most households)**
 - 💡 Good work contracts
 - 💡 Gradually involve municipalities so they become responsible and main actors
- ⇒ **FAILURE: to complete projects to design specifications (e.g. meeting targets to build set number of toilets; units not working)**
 - 💡 Lobby to improve the legal framework for design specs

- ⇒ **CHALLENGE AND FAILURE: keeping the focus of the project during the construction phase**
 - 💡 Meetings to recall project approach
 - 💡 Progress reports
- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: implementation of agreed tasks**
 - 💡 Formal delegation of a municipal partner for the project
- ⇒ **CHALLENGE AND FAILURE: to account for managing risks (e.g. water pollution due to the use of chemical fertilisers in vegetable growing; sabotage)**
 - 💡 Environmental assessment
 - 💡 Best practices
 - 💡 Education
 - 💡 Outreach (establish team to share project approach)
- ⇒ **FAILURE: to account for post-project operation, maintenance and monitoring (e.g. lack of financial resources for ongoing support and monitoring for maintenance and long-term planning; lack of financial capacity for infrastructure)**
 - 💡 Conduct evaluation for the benefit of future projects

CAPACITY BUILDING [15 PROJECTS]

Increased capacity of women (e.g., to build sustainable water system owned and managed by women, to claim central role in the community) → organise water committees/associations/ user groups → training (technical such as masons, managements such as leadership and good governance, and behavioural such as using technologies, general WaSH practices, composting)

- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: building confidence in community organisations**
 - 💡 Importance of building capacity and empowerment through opportunities and tools for action (i.e. women, rural women farmers, children, youth)
- ⇒ **FAILURE: to estimate the need for capacity building and therefore underestimating budgets**
 - 💡 Look for long-term resources and include monitoring and evaluation
 - 💡 Involve political control agencies
 - 💡 Better balance between infrastructure and education
 - 💡 Hold more capacity building sessions
 - 💡 Conduct evaluation for the benefit of future projects

- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: project financing** (i.e. lack of financial resources and low priority of WaSH issues hinders implementation of activities)

- ◆ Capacity building should go hand-in-hand with income generating activities
- ◆ Find international partners to help with financing
- ◆ Solicit donations from foundations

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES [10 PROJECTS]

Raise awareness (e.g. liaise with government to take action, mobilise people) ⇒ influence/promote attitudinal changes (e.g. facilitate women to attend sub-country level meetings, engage in initial stages of water network, fundraise) ⇒ establish women advocacy clubs (e.g. build women's capacity, advocacy training and lobbying) ⇒ establish agreements with government

- ⇒ **FAILURE: Poor messaging** (e.g. lack of communication; lack of understanding of concepts by some people)

- ◆ Spread dialogues through all levels and introduce action based programmes
- ◆ Make sure that a pre-orientation be given to the illiterate people in the community

KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT AND DISSEMINATION [7 PROJECTS]

Community engagement to discuss impacts, media coverage ⇒ raise awareness (e.g. seminars and programmes) ⇒ share results/experiences (e.g., posters, banners, leaflets, travelling road show, international conference, community contest, celebration days, water protection events) and outreach) ⇒ monitoring and evaluation

- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: educating and changing attitudes** (e.g. breaking the "taboo" around menstrual hygiene; talking about environmental issues; sharing experiences)

- ◆ Train, monitor, and repeat
- ◆ Share results and other information through appropriate community channels (e.g. local newsletters)
- ◆ Make translations available where necessary
- ◆ Use experienced and appropriate educators to initiate dialogues (e.g. female teachers for menstrual taboo)
- ◆ Use existing toolkits as a basis for initiatives
- ◆ Use attractive events and items to gain more attention

ENHANCING PROJECT IMPACT [22 PROJECTS]

Legalise and constitutionalise (e.g., community micro-business, models, water and sanitation services) ⇒ enhance security and water sustainability (e.g. through follow-up activities, future project plans) ⇒ provide model for up-scaling (e.g., through publication of case studies and identification of potential enterprises)

- ⇒ **FAILURE: poor uptake** (e.g. consistency in use of water filter; difficulties in changing attitudes and behaviours; community members unwilling to pay and lack of authority to pressure them to pay; external factors making it difficult to be competitive)

- ◆ Community awareness campaigns
- ◆ More awareness raising programmes
- ◆ Work together with another company/co-operation
- ◆ Feasibility study

- ⇒ **CHALLENGE: difficult to quantify results**

- ⇒ **FAILURE: to recognise that communities are not homogeneous and therefore solutions not always directly transferable** (e.g. results are not predictable and highly variable)

- ◆ Parallel interventions
- ◆ Challenge: post-implementation operation and management (e.g. maintaining water tanks and pipelines)

- ⇒ **FAILURE: to embed in existing institutional frameworks**

- ◆ Need for government to provide a long-term water budget for water services
- ◆ Empower the villagers to demand for money from the government to enable them to sustain the project/water system
- ◆ Educational briefs can serve as a reference for elaboration of local regulations

An integrated, multi-stakeholder approach that mobilises multiple actors including women, community members, organisations, schools, and local and international-level governments, in a collaborative process is important for the success of community initiatives. Not only does this approach focus on inclusion of the most disadvantaged people and mobilise multiple actors in a collaborative process, it also creates community ownership and increased public participation in decision-making for community specific projects that, in turn, can increase the rate of success. It further ensures that all stakeholders are aware of the issues faced by others, such as the education of males on the importance of menstrual hygiene facilities for women. Sufficient time and project support are seen as valuable aspects to developing a sustainable initiative. As can be seen by the challenges and solutions, community engagement, community understanding and buy-in, and overall project implementation is essential, yet the time required for this to occur is often underestimated (particularly with marginalised groups). The investment of time and expertise is critical, because engagement, political will, motivation, and enthusiasm have been identified through this study as critical ingredients to help sustain initiatives beyond conceptualisation and early development. While it was clear from the project activities that there was little up front identification or articulation of potential long-term impacts of WaSH initiatives, it is clear from expressed impacts and outcomes that even for relatively small scale investments there are medium and long term benefits both to women and communities.

Local WaSH projects within the WfWP network demonstrate a positive correlation between activities associated with project development and engagement, construction and installation, and the shared outcomes. For example, development of demonstration sites and development of sustainable plans resulted in pilot projects in several locations and the development of various management plans (e.g. water safety plan, strategy for water protection, an integrated WaSH model). Project development should always consider the project purpose (e.g., policies to promote alternative solutions, native forests for ecological sustainability, female friendly toilets for menstrual hygiene management), importance of communication, community awareness, project perspective (e.g., regional, preventative, multiple uses), and finances for sustainability. In regards to capacity building, training is seen as an important activity in community WaSH initiatives. This training can be formal or informal, and include mentoring, counselling and peer-learning. The importance of building capacity, empowerment and providing tools for action cannot be underestimated.



Even where capacity building activities were not planned and occurred organically, the resulting enhanced capacity was still cited as contributing to overall success of the project. Even when not explicitly linked to women, the direct positive impact these initiatives have on women is obvious. These include increased WaSH leadership roles, improved self-esteem, and development of women's groups/clubs. It is interesting to note that little credit is given to the enhanced projected impact WaSH initiatives will have as a result of capacity building activities, but the actual outcomes are remarkable, from follow-up activities, such as the development of a business plan or expansion of a water and health toolkit, to legalising services. However, most importantly, these initiatives have increased the standard of living and improved access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation. In turn, benefits have been identified including improved general health of community (through clean drinking water), money saved (because no longer require fuel to boil water) and spent instead on other basic societal needs, and long-term protection of the environment.



Photo Credit: Dr. Corinne Schuster-Wallace, UNU-INWEH

Multi-faceted approaches that link infrastructure, education and policy increase project success. In this manner, short term interventions can be sustained into the medium and long term through exploration of not only individual elements, but their interaction. For example, training and education is essential to maintain practices that support proper operation and maintenance of facilities, as are computers or tablets for electronic record-keeping. Embedding positive practices in laws and regulations that are enforced provides mechanisms to ensure proper practices and a framework for scale up and replicability. Ultimately, based on responses describing local projects, this type of approach can increase standards of living and livelihoods, generate future activities and projects, and provide economic empowerment, environmental benefits and a legacy for future generations.

A main sustainability factor is that prior to project implementation, the absorption capacity of the community is built. Women's civil society with its intrinsic social capital and bridging and bonding capacity is an effective and low-budget medium to ensure community involvement, acceptance and trust. This process should precede the actual project development phase, resulting in true demand driven and locally owned processes.



Photo Credit: Sarah Dickson

PART FOUR

Moving Forward

An integrated, mutually reinforcing approach is required across scales that allows women to be heard, inspires them and calls them to action while providing adequate support and resources to own water and WaSH issues and empowers them to create sustainable solutions. The WfWP experiences collected at the global, regional/national, and local levels demonstrate the role, and importance, of women and the benefits of a global network to expand and improve WaSH access, and raise the profile, voice, and impact of women and their engagement in water-gender challenges around the world. The WfWP experiences provide a framework for sustainable water-related development and management (Figure 3). In reality, WfWP and its activities allow women to build and trade on their individual and collective social capital (relationships) for sustainable water development at different scales. This aligns with the findings of the World Bank rural water supply evaluation¹⁵, which emphasises that projects are more effective and sustainable in communities with greater social capital.

Global networks must be sensitive to the challenges faced and have the courage to learn from mistakes, continue to grow, and remain transparent and accountable, especially as the world transitions to sustainable development and universal access to WaSH services. As WfWP member organisations and their representatives have indicated, as networks grow,

there will always be difficulties with language and communication and it is important for networks to be proactive in building communication etiquette between people and organisations. Large networks further have to be able to deal with high turnover of people, especially when networks represent volunteer organisations. Other barriers include competing demands for time that needs to be invested in the network, financial constraints, lack of capacity at all levels, and a lack of communication tools. All of these are exacerbated within the context of volunteer organisations. Yet, in order to thrive, the network secretariat must work with the network and new membership to be more efficient in developing and implementing project ideas to support new NGO initiatives in the water and sanitation sector. Furthermore, the network must continue to invest in being a knowledge hub — a repository for membership information and knowledge, and a disseminator of the collective knowledge, experiences, and wisdom.

Global networks face a double jeopardy which threatens the significant and intrinsic value they represent when they are not funded sufficiently. The strength of networks, particularly those which give a voice to the voiceless, lies in the ability to convene members, share experiences, and empower members organisations and individuals to take up messages and implement newly learned approaches and solutions both

¹⁵ Parker R. and Skytta T. 2000. Rural Water Projects: Lessons from OED Evaluations. OED working paper series no. 3. The World Bank, Washington D.C. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2000/11/04/000094946_00102111465146/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf

“We hear talk about women's economic empowerment and about 'lifting' communities by investing in women, with scant consideration of the structural barriers to women's individual self-actualisation, let alone their **collective mobilisation**.”

[Cornwall A. and Rivas A-M. 2015. From 'gender equality' and 'women's empowerment' to global justice: reclaiming a transformative agenda for gender and development. Third World Quarterly. 36\(2\):396-415 DOI: 10.1080/01436597.2015.1013341](#)

upwards and downwards. However, in representing the marginalised, the very members represented do not have sufficient resources to be able to respond themselves to the opportunities and benefits provided by the network. The value of the network lies in the strengthening of a single voice through shared experiences, capacity development, and empowerment. Thus, a lack of financial resources (and the ability to spend those resources on transportation, lodging, equipment) to convene women and to support (grass root) member organisation initiatives limits opportunities and threatens the very fabric of what the network should represent. Therefore, investment in global networks such as WfWP is essential and allocation of adequate resources must be prioritised as part of sustainable development practices.

Women, and the WfWP, embody trust, reciprocity, and continued collaboration, key ingredients for realising sustainable water-gender development. WfWP, and other networks of this nature, must continue to capitalise on the strength that comes from being a network that works with communities for communities and not on communities. In this manner, they will continue to be a vehicle for social capital, sustainable water and WaSH-related solutions, and a voice for women's rights as they pertain to the water-gender-sustainable development nexus. They will further be able to engage member organisations and individuals in the changing face of challenges at the water-gender-sustainable development nexus (e.g. water resources management).

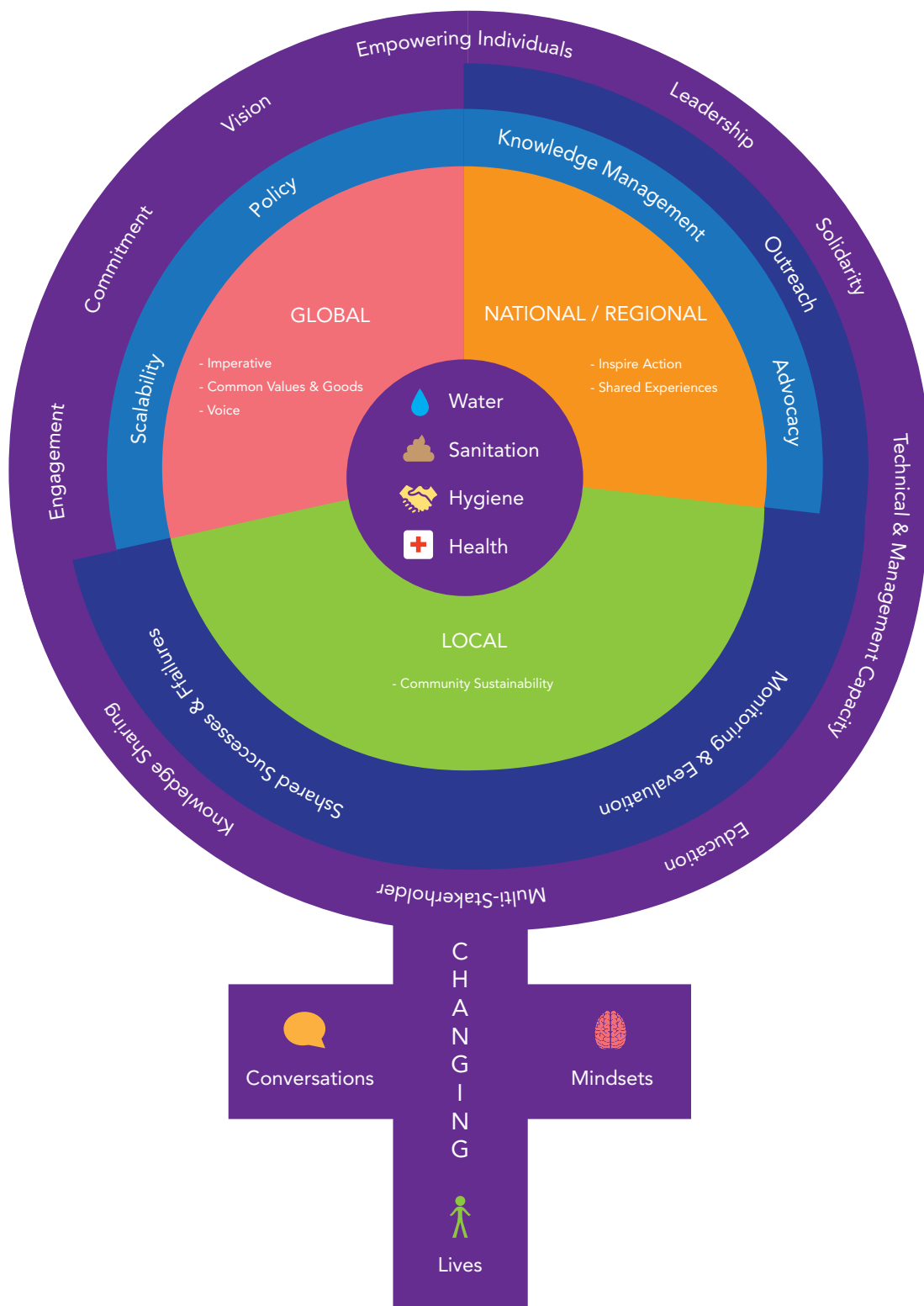


Figure 3: Framing Success



Photo Credit: UNU-INWEH

PART FIVE

Recommendations

FOR POLICY:

- » The Human Right to Water and Sanitation (HRWS) is a stepping stone for universal access and should be effectively included in water policy at all levels
- » The principle of meaningful participation is key to achieving the HRWS and warrants targeted deployment by governments and development agencies
- » Ongoing support (including financial) is essential for global platforms which allow marginalised voices (such as women) to be heard, collectively lobby, advocate, and influence policy
- » Networks must continue to influence policy and regulation regarding alternative WaSH approaches, especially at the regional, national and local scales
- » Networks and organisations must be supported in their participation to develop water policies and regulations at appropriate scales
- » Networks and organisations must drive regional policy-level co-operation in gender-WaSH
- » Advocate for worldwide policy to protect women and children through WaSH access and services
- » Advocate broadly for “more green jobs for women” and “more women at decision making levels”
- » Move beyond “access to water and sanitation” towards “water for all uses”
- » Bring forward lessons of success and failure when engaging in the post 2015 development agenda
- » Influence other stakeholders, especially government

- » Bridge the gaps in micro and macro level issues on gender and water
- » Address the need for good policies and financing instruments at the national level
 - » Specifically, targeted financing is required for participation and local capacity development especially for local authorities and civil society actors
- » Incorporate and scale lessons learned for sustainable legal and institutional support

FOR PRACTICE:

- » Implement UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) protocol on water and health at the local level
- » Establish a centralised funding mechanism for grassroots, community-based, water-gender development that capitalises on the strength that comes from working with communities for communities and not on communities
- » Embed the human rights based approach in WaSH project development and implementation in order to ensure the inclusion of women and other marginalised groups
- » Share inspirational stories for women and girls in the water development sector at the regional and global level

- » Utilise a framework for effective multistakeholder engagement in all stages of project development, implementation, and monitoring
 - » Allow sufficient time
 - » Engage community leaders
 - » Engage local government
 - » Pre-invest in social capital development of communities as a solid base for effective and sustainable community engagement
 - » Build on existing women's initiatives as a resource base
- » Require baseline research prior to launching a new project (evidence-informed decision-making)
- » Project design must account for the reality on the ground and not be based on assumptions
- » Ensure that project funding is sufficient for ALL aspects, including sufficient capacity building, operation and maintenance, monitoring and evaluation
- » Embed WaSH provisioning in all community facility projects, including schools and health care facilities
- » Other resources for ongoing support and monitoring, evaluation and community capacity building must be built into the project
- » Build skills in beneficiaries to manage projects and ensure integration into local institutions
- » Translate materials and messages for local use and scale-up within the network
- » Strengthen WaSH management organisations in rural areas
- » Engage in activities at the country and local levels aimed at ensuring equal right and access to WaSH
- » Establish knowledge hubs for sharing and exchanging experiences on challenges, opportunities and solutions in order to accelerate implementation of sustainable solutions
- » Monitor and report on advocacy and implementation activities, especially those undertaken by women's organisations
- » Make better use of ICTs to support knowledge exchange, capacity building, advocacy and reporting

FOR RESEARCH:

- » Develop an effective framework for multi-stakeholder engagement that facilitates use of indigenous knowledge
- » Use transdisciplinary research methods to unpack what works or does not work, where and why (not)
- » Understand and disseminate climate change impacts on WaSH solutions, especially for small island states
- » Develop and disseminate tools to aid organisations and communities in evidence-informed decision-making especially in resource-poor contexts e.g. tools for baseline assessments, planning, and evaluation
- » Advance quantification of the additional value of women's engagement and empowerment, particularly in water-gender-sustainable development initiatives



“Everything done
with passion is
measureless.”



Photo Credit: Dr. Corinne Schuster-Wallace, UNU-INWEH

FOR GLOBAL NETWORKS:

- » Global networks such as WfWP must support and provide members with added value through:
 - » Convening power and common voice
 - » Linking between grassroots, international policy and the development community
 - » Brokering between grassroots organisations and donors
 - » Facilitating donor community understanding of needs, strengths, and limitations of grassroots and grassroots understanding of, and engagement with, donors
 - » Channeling diversity on the ground without losing focus of the specificity of situations and needs
- » In order to be effective, such global networks must:
 - » Provide a platform and open forum for sharing, learning and networking
 - » Invest in knowledge exchange and management in order to facilitate implementation of sustainable practices and to support scale up across regions and countries
 - » Focus on enhancing institutional capacity and knowledge of their member organisations and deliver on expectations of value in being part of a larger organisational structure
 - » Deliver on opportunities for fund-raising, collaboration and co-operation, networking, capacity development, mutual support, solidarity, and access to diverse expertise and skills
- » Above all, global networks must serve the member organisations, bringing out their strength and coordinate their action, and provide the enabling environment for their action
 - » Secretariats must recognise, support and encourage the essential roles of ensuring high visibility, broad engagement, open access, and strong member support

APPENDIX I

The Analysis

In 2013 Women for Water Partnership and the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) collaborated on this project to collect information on the importance of women and women groups for successful drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) projects and the benefits of a supporting network. The purpose of this initiative was (1) to understand the Women for Water Partnership, its value, linkages, strengths and weaknesses; (2) to understand the benefit of the network to individual women, especially in low and middle income countries (LMICs); (3) to inventory the specific contributions of the women' organisation to partnerships to determine their added value; and, (4) to understand key roles of women in successful community WaSH programmes around the world. The goal of the research was to learn from the collective experiences of the WfWP members, bring this back into learning opportunities for the network and other stakeholders, as well as support development of a vision and strategic plan for WfWP for the next five years.

Activity #1 – The Value of Being a Member of the WfWP:

We mapped the connections between organisations in the WfWP and key focus areas using information available on the Internet. From this, we could see how member organisations are linked and how many areas are important to the WfWP (e.g.,

sustainability, policies and governance, women's empowerment and equality). As a follow-up, the WfWP sent out a survey developed by UNU-INWEH and WfWP to better understand what key qualities organisations look for in a partnership; why organisations join the WfWP network; what partnerships and/or relationships these organisations have established through WfWP; and, how these relationships have contributed to their successes. From this, we were able to update the network maps and have a better understanding of the value of being a member of the WfWP. We received responses from 20 organisations.

Activity #2 – Experiences of Individuals in the WfWP:

We administered a survey developed by UNU-INWEH and WfWP that asked questions about the individual benefits (direct and indirect) and the opportunities and challenges that members have experienced through their involvement in WfWP. From this survey we wanted to understand the benefits of personal involvement in the WfWP network. We spoke with individuals representing eleven organisations in the WfWP at the country level in ten countries. Approximately half of the respondents work full-time for a WfWP organisation and the remaining are volunteers, primarily associated with another institution or organisation. Four of the individuals indicated that they became involved with the WfWP through the process of an organisation

becoming a member of WfWP. Five of them were approached or contacted by a colleague and asked to become a member of a WfWP organisation. The remaining individuals became involved to gain experience and because they were interested in the issues (e.g., women, water, environment). Two of these individuals were involved in early stages of starting the WfWP to consolidate efforts of women's organisations, to be more efficient and "to put women's voice on the water sanitation sector."

Activity #3 – Elements for Local Success:

We administered a survey developed by UNU-INWEH and WfWP that requested project summaries, information regarding key individuals involved in project implementation and continuation, challenges faced, solutions used to overcome challenges, lessons learned, and elements for success. The intent was to understand how challenges were dealt with inside projects; understand the various roles of women in these projects; analyse whether women in specific roles linked to the likelihood of project success/sustainability; and, provide inventory of WfWP efforts in the Water for Life Decade Programme.



APPENDIX II

Participating Organisations

- » Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE), Republic of Armenia (NGO)
- » Association of Women Professionals in Land Use Sectors (WPLUS), Nepal (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Black Sea Women's Club (BSWC), Ukraine (NGO)
- » Business and Professional Women International (BPWI) (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Consam LTDA, Colombia (NGO)
- » Earth Forever, Bulgaria (NGO)
- » Isenim, Uzbekistan (NGO)
- » Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT), Uganda (NGO / Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Mama 86 (Ukrainian National Environmental NGO), Ukraine (NGO)
- » Medium et Sanitas Slobozia, Romania (NGO)
- » Melania, the Netherlands (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » NetWwater, Sri-Lanka (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » NVB (National Women's Movement), Suriname (NGO/Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » NVR (National Council Uniting Womens Organisations), Netherlands (Volunteer Organisation Network, includes NGOs)
- » Soroptomists International of Europe, Kenya (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Tegemeo Women Group, Tanzania (Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), Tanzania (Volunteer Organisation Network with restricted membership)
- » VAM Foundation (Women and Labour Market), the Netherlands (NGO)
- » Women Environmental Programme (WEP), Nigeria (NGO)
- » WiSDOM Association, Republic of Moldova (NGO)
- » Women Farmers Advancement Network (WOFAN), Nigeria (NGO / Volunteer Organisation Network)
- » Women's Resource and Outreach Centre, Jamaica (NGO/Volunteer Network Organisation)
- » 3VO: Vrouwen van Nu, Passage and NVVH Vrouwennetwerk, the Netherlands (Volunteer Network Organisation)

APPENDIX III

Surveyed Projects

MEMBER	COUNTRY	PROJECT
3VO	Philippines	Water for Bohol
BPWI	Brazil	Plant a Tree and Pick a Diamond — Tree is life
CONSAM	Colombia	Creation of municipal co-operative companies for the provision of public water and sanitation
	Colombia	Developing model for implementation of sustainable solutions in water and sanitation and hygiene in dispersed rural areas to provide guidelines for national policy
	Colombia	Learning and demonstration project for safe water disposal and use of urine and faeces in the Indigenous community Munchique – Los Tigres
	Colombia	Strengthening public policies focused on water and sanitation and hygiene in 30 locations Afro-Colombian of ten municipalities of northern Cauca department
KWDT	Uganda	Drop in the bucket — Water for schools
	Uganda	GWWI Enhance community capacity to increase access to clean safe water through the ISSB Rain Water Harvesting Tank and sustainably manage WASH facilities
	Uganda	Netwas — Improving water governance through improved community collaboration
	Uganda	Nestle — Enhance the capacity of rural women to increase access to clean safe water, improved hygiene and adequate sanitation in rural communities
	Uganda	Increase access to safe water and to adequate sanitation for rural fisher communities

MEMBER	COUNTRY	PROJECT
MEDIUM ET SANITAS	Romania	Educational Programme on “Clean Water and Hygiene in Rural Areas”
	Romania	Matra Programme “Safe Drinking Water – Catalyst for Citizens’ Involvement in Romania”
	Romania	Romania, Safe Sanitation
MELANIA	Brazil	Acaiberry and fruit processing project
NETWWATER	Sri Lanka	Menstrual Hygiene Programme (2014)
	Sri Lanka	Road show on sanitation (2012)
	Sri Lanka	Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change for women in community-based organisations (Jalavahini)
	Sri Lanka	Mau-ara Women Farmer Organisation Programme Southern Sri Lanka
	Sri Lanka	Provision of Emergency sanitation and sanitation culture for Disasters zones (Introduction of easily built, eco-friendly toilets (Amila toilets) for refugee camps)
	Sri Lanka	Rain water harvesting programme
	Sri Lanka	Field visit to monitor rainwater harvesting in Kandy district
	Sri Lanka	Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change for women in community-based organisations (Jalavahini)
SIE	Kenya	Solvatten-solar safe water
TWG	Tanzania	Mwetení project Gravity and Rainwater Harvesting
TGNP	Tanzania	Mwetení Water and Sanitation Project
VAM	Mali	How to teach youngsters to use water and learn hygienic rules
WEP	Nigeria	Kebbi training and capacity building
	Nigeria	Capacity building of women and girls in water kiosk
	Nigeria	capacity building of women and girls as leaders
WISDOM	Moldova	Water messengers
	Moldova	Elaboration of an educational toolkit in the field of water, hygiene and sanitation
	Moldova	Survey water and sanitation action plan
WPLUS	Nepal	Research on Women in Vegetable and Fruit Marketing in Kathmandu
	Nepal	Water Supply in Majhi Gaun VDC



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